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A PRID INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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The School Board ring is a menace to the school system and an increasing burden upon the taxpayers. It should go at the next election.

Having reduced wages to a where his employes protested that they couldn't live on them, Mr. Carnegie does well to restore 10 per cent.

Judged by the results of the Democratic tariff act, a "tariff for revenue only" means a revenue mainly for foreign manufacturers and producers.

Every product of the farm, except wheat, is as high, and most of them higher, than ten years ago. The increased price of corn this season over last more than makes up for the de-

If the Cleveland-Gresham policy of restoring the monarchy in Hawaii had succeeded the newly-found map sustaining Venezuela's claim would never have come to light. The monarchy was under British influence.

There are two things under the present administration of the national government which can be counted on with absolute certainty, namely-an un-American foreign policy and a monthly increase of the deficit.

The Constitution says Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, but it does not say it shall try to legalize a lie by enacting that fifty cents' worth of silver shall be equal to a hundred cents' worth of gold.

There is no color line in patriotism. General Maximo Gomez, the ablest leader of the Cuban insurgents, is a mulatto. Many of those fighting with and under him are whites or Spaniards, but they willingly recognize him as their leader.

Perhaps the worst punishment the administration can inflict on Admiral Meade is to refuse to accept his resignation, and thus compel him to continue service under an administration with which he has publicly declared he has

A Washington special to a cuckoo paper says "Admiral Meade is not so he was when he fired his broadside into the President's foreign policy and the administration in general." Neither are the President and administration.

If members of the School Board devote themselves to the interests of the schools and of the taxpayers they and their friends would not be spending money to secure a re-election. Because they are is evidence that they find it to their personal interest to belong to the majority of the present board.

Yes, treat both metals alike; but when for every 23.2 grains of pure gold a gold dollar is given because they are worth it, and a silver dollar with a debt-paying power is given for 371% grains of pure sliver worth 53 cents, both metals are not treated alike. It is stamping silver at nearly double its market value.

In one of the departments of the city of Chicago it is said that 530 men are doing the work of 2,960 at the time of the election. It appears that in every branch of the public service the pay rolls were stuffed with the names of men who drew pay and divided it with the bosses without rendering the city any

The promptness with which Japan recalled its demand for Chinese territory when it was suggested by Russia and thereby gained an extra fifty millions of yen leads many to suspect that the original real estate demand was made with the knowledge that it would enable them to get more money as an in-

The Toledo Blade, speaking of the Republican declaration on the silver question by the convention in Ohio which will be held May 28, says that, so far as its observation extends, no prominent Republican paper, either in the cities or smaller towns, is advocating the free coinage of silver without waiting for international action.

The Charleston News and Courier, although it has denounced the Tillmanites in that State as the political off-scourings of the region, refers to them as the "reform faction" of the Democratic party of South Carolina, not because they have reformed anything, but because they have called themselves by that name. Reform is a much abused

Secretary Morton, instead of keeping his 1,287 agricultural agents at work in different parts of the country hunting up erop and other statistics, has set them at work investigating the health of the country. Heretofore we have relied upon boards of health, but the reports of these special agents and experts seem not to meet the requirements of the Secretary of Agriculture. Consequently he has had his agents looking

tabulated reports published for April it appears that the Secretary's agents have found 25 cases of mumps, 24 cases of whooping cough, but only three cases of croup. They have found more of other diseases, but not enough to show that they are any more experts at gathering disease statistics than in obtaining correct information of the wheat crop. With national, State and municipal boards of health to do the work, why should the Secretary of Agriculture be meddling with censuses of the whooping cough and the mumps?

A BLUSTERING THREAT.

There is reason to believe that the re-

port that Senator Teller, of Colorado has made a threat to "disrupt the Republican party" if the next national convention shall not declare for the free coinage of silver is not true. While he represents a silver State, he has been a Republican for years, not making devotion to free coinage of the white metal the test of Republicanism. If he has made such a statement he has made a grave mistake. The mass of Republicans who are potential in the party councils and in business and industry in all the Northern States east of the Missouri river believe that the free coinage of silver by the United States alone would result in general business disaster. They are not hostile to silver. They would like to see the silver mining industry prosper as other industries. They would favor any reasonable measure which would enhance the market value of silver and give it a wider field as the world's money. The more intelligent men, however, consider the proposition to have Congress undertake the free coinage of silver on the present ratio. the more of peril they see in it. Holding such views, the game of bluster will not help the cause of free silver with the Republicans, particularly when they consider the small minority the delegates of the really silver States will tional convention. Counting California as a silver producing State, and Oregon and Washington as allied with them, a population of about 3,000,000, which will have fifty-six of the eight hundred delegates in the national convention representing States, stands for the portion of the people in this country interested directly in silver mining, assuming that all the people of these States are directly or indirectly in the business. Now, if Senator Teller is correctly reported he proposes to "disrupt the party" i the 744 delegates not representing the silver producing interest refuse to yield to the demand for free silver coinage when convinced that such a policy is fraught with financial disaster to every

The silver producing interest is not one of the larger industries of the country. It is not the sole employment upon which even a million people depend. Yet, if Senator Teller is correctly reported, he would "disrupt" the Republican party if it does not declare for a coinage policy which will make \$8 worth of silver bullion at present market prices worth \$15 to the owners by the mints of the United States. If no party can be found or created which will attempt this doubling of the wealth of the silver syndicates, it is fair to assume that those for whom the Senator may speak will join ex-Governor Waite, of Colorado, in disrupting the Union and forming a silver confederacy.

other interest.

If the farmers should demand that Congress should build elevators to receive all the wheat of the country and give them legal tender certificates therefor at the rate of double the market price, what would be said of such demand? If the producers of pig iron should combine to demand that Congress purchase the whole output with legal-tender certificates at the rate of \$20 a ton, when the market price is but \$10, what would be the popular judgment regarding such a performance?

This is precisely what the silver syndicates are doing-asking Congress to stamp 60 or 65 cents' worth of silver bullion one dollar.

THE ADMIRAL MEADE INCIDENT.

Washington dispatches say that the Secretary of the Navy is very bitter in his feeling toward Admiral Meade, and thinks he should be severely disciplined for his so-called "gratuitous insult to the administration." It is a singular freak of political fortune that places an ex-Confederate in a position to censure a gallant officer of the United States navy who rendered distinguished service to the Union cause during the civil war for alleged disrespectful words spoken about a President who himself sent a substitute. This observation may not go to the merits of the present case, but

the circumstances are at least peculiar. The Meade incident is assuming an aspect of national interest. Yesterday's Washington dispatches stated that in reply to a letter to the Admiral stating that the Navy Department desired to know if he was willing to answer whether he had or had not authorized what purported to be an interview with him, published in the New York Tribune of recent date, he had replied acknowledging the receipt of the letter and declining to answer the question. This he had a right to do on the legal principle that a categorical reply might incriminate him. It is evident the department was seeking for ground to justify the ordering of a court-martial, and that the Admiral did not propose to play into its hands. His action indicates that he proposes to stand on his rights and let the administration take its own course. In fact, he seems to be rather inviting either a court-martial or a congressional investigation. It is evident he has been very badly treated by the department, or he thinks he has, for nothing but an intolerable provocation or humiliation could have forced him to express himself as he did and to peremptorily resign a distinguished position with a fair prospect of being in a few years the ranking officer of the

United States navy. Whether the provocation comes from the President, from the Secretary of the Navy, from bureau officers of the department or from all combined, the country has a right to know the inside history of the affair. The fact that sentiment among officers of the navy is universally favorable to Admiral Meade shows that there must be strong justifying reasons for the course he has pursued.

Adams county, Illinois, in which Quincy is situated, will send a divided delegation on the silver question to the | 'Don't you think, that in sending a

out for the scattering diseases. In the Democratic State convention. In the county convention a delegate introduced a resolution to the effect that the question of the ratio between gold and silver is not a matter of legal enactment, but a mercantile problem altogether. The introducer of the resolution spoke for its adoption, declaring that it was the doctrine of Thomas Jefferson. He was right, but the convention, by a decided majority, laid the resolution and Thomas Jefferson on the table

> It is said that the Altgeld-Hopkins Democratic leaders have given out that no man who is not openly in favor of the free coinage of silver will be permitted to hold a place on the party committees or a seat in a convention. To be a member of an honest money club is enough to warrant the deposing of men who have always been Democrats. Even Ben Cable, who did so much to turn Illinois to Cleveland in 1892 by raising money for bogus naturalizations, will be made to walk the plank as a member of the State committee.

Records are sometimes dangerous as well as convenient. The timely discovery among the official archives at Honolulu of a British map made twenty years ago, which fully sustains the contention of Venezuela in the present boundary dispute, may put a quietus on England's land-grabbing scheme. As the map was made by the Royal Geographical Society of England, and was sent out with the official approval of the Foreign Office, it will be difficult for the British authorities to deny its binding force.

It is said that when Secretary Carlisle goes to Kentucky to make soundmoney speeches he will be confronted by Senator Blackburn with his votes and speeches for free silver a few years ago. This is the way of politics, but the Secretary can dispose of his votes and speeches for free silver by frankly confessing that he knows more than he money it is of far more importance

As Great Britain's present ugly mood on the Bering sea seal question is said to be due to the failure of Congress to appropriate the lump sum allowed by Secretary Gresham for alleged losses sustained by the seizure of Canadian sealing ships, it is not likely the State Department will show much zeal in sustaining the rights of the United States. Trouble with England would enable the Secretary to say, "There, I told you

Postmaster Sullivan, of Brooklyn, N. Y., illustrates the theory of Democratic simplicity by issuing an order requiring all subordinates to deliver to himself, his assistant and the general superintendent of carriers a military salute, no matter where they meet these officials. This recognition is required, no doubt, to enforce upon the minds of the mass of employes that they are subor-

The Hotel Men's Association is taking its annual outing, or inning, in New York city. On arriving there each member was furnished with a book of instructions as to how to act while in the city. Among other things he was advised that "money and jewelry and other valuable packages must be placed in the safe in the office, otherwise the proprietor will not be responsible for any loss;" that "guests accustomed to imparting amusing anecdotes to the clerk on duty will please submit the same in writing, in order that the clerk may peruse the same during his leisure moments: that "guests who do not leave jewelry in the office should carefully conceal it in their trunks, forget where it is, and come down to the office and swear they left it sticking in the pincushion;" that "guests losing gingham umbrellas of the vintage of '37, when putting in a claim for loss will please describe them as of heavy silk, with carved ivory handles, adorned with gold and precious stones;" that "guests desiring to have checks or drafts cashed will please notify the clerk half an hour in advance, so as to give the proprietor a chance to hide in the cellar;" that "guests taking a liking to anything in the hotel should apply at the office, where they will be supplied with wrapping paper and shawl straps." These instructions assume the innocent guise of wit for the amusement of the assembled hotel men, but they are evidently intended to impress the rest of mankind with a humiliating sense of their littleness when they enter the sacred precincts of a hotel.

The recent death of ex-President Seelye, of Amherst College, recalls the circumstances of his brief political career. In the congressional campaign of 1874 it happened that both the Republican and Democratic nominations in the Tenth Massachusetts district were unpopular, and some of the disaffected held a little independent convention and nominated Dr. Seelye. Some of the party papers treated the nomination as a matter for jest, and it was handled rather curiously even by those who made it, no official notification being sent to him until the day after the election, when the chairman and secretary of the convention sent him a note informing him of the action of the convention, to which was added a postscript, stating that he had been elected. He accepted both the nomination and the election in a brief note, the three-cent stamp required for its transmission representing the total amount of his campaign expenses. He was out of his element in practical politics, and at the end of his first term, he declined the use of his name a second time, expressing a preference for educational work. "In a government like ours," he said in his letter of declination, "where legislation must, in the long run, be the utterance of the public will, the educator by whom the public opinion is molded may have a more important work to do than the legislator by whom that opinion is only

It is a great pity that the president and certain other members of the School Board were not sufficiently sensitive to criticism to resign "when they read it in the Journai." If there was only a chance of it the Journal would tell the truth about them

more pointedly than ever. Matthew Seattle, an educated but fullblooded Indian, of Washington, will deliver a Fourth of July oration at Chicago. He will hardly be able to indulge in the customary eulogy of the brave men who laid the foundations of white man's government in the new world.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

"You are nothing but sneered the circus tent. The balloon, in its indignation, swelled "At least," & retorted, "I am self-support-

It Looked That Way.

"Spillam's bill came back to-day," said the bookkeeper. "What did he have to say?" asked the

"He didn't have anything to say. It was his widow who did the saying. She writes:

to a man who has been buried three months, you are rather running it into the ground?"

Not to His Taste. These music spiels may be all right, Wit' their fiddlin' an' flutin'. But wot's the use of goin' where A bloke can't do no rootin'?

Unfortunate Case. "I would not be so downhearted," sai the sympathetic lady. "You do not know what good fortune the world may have it store for you.'

"What is the use," moaned Mr. Dismal Dawson, "of the world havin' anything in store fer me, when it is a dead sure thing l can't git no credit at the store?"

WALLACE AND THE MONUMENT.

Gen. Lew Wallace's notions, as a soldiers monument commissioner, are a little rich for the taxpayers' blood in these times. He had better not qualify. The Indiana soldiers will not indorse Wallace's estimate of Governor Morton's value in the war; but quite the contrary.-Rushville Repub-

Gen. Lew Wallace, one of the new "regents' of the incomplete State monument, is dissatisfied with its appearance. thinks it is "out of kelter." and that it should be rebuirt. He thinks that a little matter of a hundred thousand dollars or so should be no obstacle to the development of art .- Marion Chronicle. General Lew Wallace, one of the newly

appointed State soldiers monument regents appears to have the artistic taste and tem perament fully developed. He is of the opinon that the job at present is badly botched and if he accepts the regency he serves notice that the shaft and some of its appurtenances will be ripped up the back in frightful fashion.—Kokomo Tribune. General Wallace says in an intervie that if he decides to accept the regency on the monument commission he will take down the female figure from the famous pile. He says the figure is too large and that it signifies nothing. The General is undoubtedly right about that. The statue is called "Indiana," but most people who see it wonder why she is playing hop-scotch.-Richmond Independent-Telegram.

THE LATE GOVERNOR CHASE.

As a soldier, as a politician and as a mi ister of the gospel, he has achieved distinction for zealous and conscientious work. -Connersville Times.

Ex-Governor Chase made the mistake of his life when he entered politics and began office-seeking. He was an effective preacher of the gospel, and too sincere and honest to be a politician.-Evansville Journal. The death of ex-Gov. Ira J. Chase

away one who had attained to more than ordinary prominence in affairs of church, politics and business in Indiana.-Columbia He was not a great statesman in the sense

n which that term is used, yet he was a practical man, and as Lieutenant Governor and Governor his administration was honest, straightforward and upright .-- Fort

Ira J. Chase, who has just died, was an eccidental Governor of Indiana, succeeding to the honorable position through the death of Governor Hovey. Mr. Chase made an honorable record in the executive chair, and while not a great man we believe he was a good one.—Michigan City Dispatch. Indianapolis Grand Army men have as umed all expenses connected with th burial of ex-Governor Chase. It is a grace ful act toward a comrade whose arm; record was honorable, and whose genial personality won the friendship of all who came within its influence.-Rushville Repub-The dead Governor was a man of

highest character and was held in high es teem. His public life was not remarkable, but it was devoid of any acts that reflected upon his manly instincts. He was a co scientious, warm-bearted and sympathetic man, and his faults were faults of gener-osity, not of selfishness.-Elkhart Review. Indiana has had abler Governors, but doubt if any one of them all was possess of a sincerer desire to do his duty as he saw t: and through all the temptations of pul e office he preserved a spirit becomin his profession as a minister. His popularit was deserved, and very few politicians coul boast such a following of devoted persons

friends.-Anderson Herald. Ex-Gov. Ira Joy Chase made the mistake of his life in leaving the ministry, in which he was a real success, for politics, which proved for him a disappointment. He had many admirable qualities. He was possessed of a kindly spirit, was true to his own conscience and never forgot his friends His whole career was tinged with sadness and the end came while he was far away from his friends and his family.-Terr

Haute Tribune. Although he was most vigorously hated and hounded by his opponents during his life, noting but the sincerest regard is nov shown, for it can be truly said of him that though he was not a great man he was far better and purer than many who have occupied the like exalted position, and noncan deny his lofty patriotism and his warm heart. He was a brave man and a good man, true to his friends, and honest and manly in his public conduct .- Muncie News.

The writer of this paragraph knew when Chase was presiding over the Senate, how, worn out at the close of a hard day work, he would betake himself to a little mission church in the southwest part of Ir dianapolis and hold services night after night, speaking words of life and hope to these who had little chance to hear them The common people loved him. His comonly those who knew him best, his family and near friends, prized him the highest for the noble heart within his breast,-Lebanon News.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

It is reported that the author of "Trilby is coming to this country. And, unfortunately there it nothing in the Monroe loctrine to prevent him gaining a foot-

It is claimed that owing to the good work done by the Improved Dwelling Company, of London, the death rate of that city has been reduced from forty to only eleven in a thousand. Maxim's cavalry gun, which fires shots a minute, weighs but thirty pounds

and can be carried strapped to a soldier's back. The gun he made for the Sultan of Turkey fires 770 shots a minute, but it is a field piece on wheels. Mr. Edison has an idea that the newspapers of the future will be published by phonograph. His reason for this is that the eyesight of the people is becoming

poorer, time is more precious, and that newspapers are so large that it is impossible for people to read them through. The coast of Japan is well protected with lighthouses, lighthouse lightships, beacons and buoys. Its channels are well charted and well sounded. In harbor measurements and channel soundings the Japanese war ships have served a useful apprenticeship. Th Navigation Bureau recently published val-

these researches. Kansas school boards are evidently scientific to a degree. Here are some sample questions put to a young woman who aspired to teach a district school: Explain how it is that the co-ossification of the epiphysis of a long bone stops all further longitudinal growth. Where in the brain is the function of speech located?" For answer to the latter question it was required to give the exact number of the

uable charts embodying the results of

convolution. One of the strangest coffins ever told of is that for which the British War Department is said to be responsible. The story is that a workman engaged in casting metal for the manufacture of ordnance at the Woolwich arsenal lost his balance and fell into a caldron containing twelve tons of molten steel. The metal was at white heat, and the man was utterly consumed in less time than it takes to tell of it. The War Department authorities held a conference and decided not to profane the dead by using the metal in the manufacture of ordnance, and the mass of metal was actually buried and a Church of England clergyman read the service for the dead

over it O merry May, bright month of flowers, Of birds and humming bees, Of June sunshine and April showers, March winds that cut and freeze; The mercury in eighteen hours

Drops sixty-five degrees. -Kansas City Journal. New York Evening Sun. Slaves of the Wheel. It is not likely that the new "Women's

New York Sun. The summer outing of the average womthan a woman's church or a woman's setan this year is to be determined not by I tlement, or a woman's theater would be,

the tastes nor needs of the woman, not by what she likes or knows is best for her, but by her "wheel." The many-time repeated question, "Where are you going this sum-mer?" is this year invariably met with the "Wherever there are good roads-

presence of the mighty demands made by "the wheel." Already much has succumbed

tume, and now the summer outing. If this

thing keeps up much longer "the wheel"

will become a sort of Juggernaut, crushing

out all other incentives, ambitions or hopes

MEMORIAL DAY AND THE CHILDREN.

A Mother Comes to the Assistance of

the School Teachers.

May I speak a word of protest against

the action of the School Board in ordering

the schools to march to the Statehouse or

Memorial day and mass themselves on the

grounds? I fully sympathize with the

teachers in their objections to taking part

ready to admit that it may be an im-

pressive sight to see thousands of little

folks gathered together on such an occa-

hazards incurred by a party of forty or

fifty heedless children in passing through

crowded streets, there is always a possi-

bility of a panic when they are assembled

trifle might precipitate it, and what would

then become of the smaller and more deli-

cate? No teacher could protect or control

there are serious objections to requiring chil-dren to stand an indefinite time waiting for

ceremonies which are sure to be delayed

beyond the appointed hour. The experience

of those who took part in the Liberty Bell

exhibition was enough to prove the inad-

visability of bringing children of all ages

Fortunately, the School Board cannot dic

tate to the parents, and I, for one, shall

decline to permit my children to go to the

Statehouse grounds. In so doing I claim

to lack in no feeling of patriotism or ven-

eration for the veterans of the war or for

the soldier dead. Patriotism and loyalty,

as well as morals, can be, and are, taught

in most Indianapolis homes, but even if i

is left wholly to the public school teachers

a lack of such sentiments, though no march-

Insists on the Children's Presence.

South loses no opportunity to impress upon

the minds of the coming generation that

the principles for which their fathers

fought were right, and that, necessarily,

we were wrong. It could not have failed

to attract the attention of the readers of

the daily press, that when the body of

Jefferson Davis was being transferred from

its burial place in Mississippi to its final

resting place at Richmond, Va., that wher-

ever his body lay in state, as it did at

number of points along the route, one

the special features of the memorial serv-

ices was the attendance of school children

This was designed, and could have had but

one effect. That was to plant in the minds

of these children the veneration and love

which the South at that time professed

for their fallen chief, and teach them that

the cause for which their ancestors fought

and died should ever be held in affectionate

On Confederate Decoration day, two years

Ala., and saw the bronzed and furrowed

line to march to the cemetery, and I had a

lesson impressed upon me then, as I saw

that procession stop in front of a school-

house and saw the little children march

out, and, falling in line, accompany these

Confederates to the cemetery, where their

fathers decorated the graves of their fallen

comrades, and it is a significant fact that

the stars and stripes were not displayed in

that procession; not a single one was car-

ried, nor was the emblem of our nations

government exhibited anywhere along the

and stripes, pinned upon the breasts of each

of these children, was the emblem of die

union, of disloyalty, the Confederate colors

red, white and red. I then was impresse

with the thought that we of the North

should never lose an opportunity to teach

war what sacrifices our soldiers made in

their efforts to save the Union, and that

the principles for which our fathers fough

upon which alone this Nation could exist

that our soldiers were patriots, and that

the Confederates were traitors to the bes

government that has ever existed in this

It seems to me that it is eminently

proper, aye, that it is our duty to have the

children of our public schools, and others

attend memorial services on Decoratio

day, that they may be taught lesson

which will counteract those which are

daily being taught through the schools

and on public occasions, to the children

of the men who fought to destroy this gov-

ernment from 1861 to 1865. I cannot under

stand why any one should oppose the prop

osition to have the children present on suc

an occasion. Planting such seed in their

minds will be like the fabled dragon'

teeth, which will spring into full armore

soldiers, ready to defend the country in

its hour of peril from either domestic or

foreign foes. Let the children by all means

attend decoration services, and let no loyal

person throw any obstacle in the way to

Dilemma of the Silverites.

In view of the comparatively insignificant

part which metallic money plays in the

business of the civilized world, the claim

made by the silverites that a restoration

of silver to free and unlimited coinage

would so increase the demand for it for

cial value, needs no refutation. It is con-

trary, in the first place, to their other fa-

silver as a standard of value would raise

the price of commodities; for, if silver is

really going back to its old value of 16 to

or 1516 to 1, as compared with gold, it wil

measure prices the same as it formerly did

and as gold does now, and thus it would

continue to keep prices down to their pres-

ent level. The truth is, that the value of

metallic money, when there is no limit to

its coinage, can never rise above that of

the bullion from which it was made, by

more than the cost of coining. That our

standard silver dollar is worth twice as

much as the silver bullion contained in it

is because of the restriction placed upon

its issue. It is token money which the

government agrees to accept at its nominal

value in payment of taxes and duties, and

it would be equally valuable for money

purposes if it were made of tin or of cop-

per, or if it were, like the greenbacks and

treasury notes, stamped paper. If the re-

striction upon its coinage were taken away,

titles, it would sink to its bullion value,

although the additional quantity of i

coined would be very small. The fact that

silver could be turned into coin at pleas-

ure would have the effect of practically

making it worth in coin the amount of

coin it would yield. Conversely, the coin made from it would be worth no more than

The "Woman's Edition" Fad.

It is remarkable that this kind of enter-

let the bricklayers' union run a big hotel

West Shore railroad might be turned over

to the Y. M. C. A. for a day. It would be interesting to let the W. C. T. U. take

charge of a bank for one day and show

how it ought to be run. There is an oppor-

tunity for some pastor to let a half dozen

newspaper men manage his church for a

week or so, just to let people see what

they could do. Another good idea would be

for a watchmaker to turn over his shot

to the horseshoers' association. In fact

there is no limit to these schemes, and

this ought to be a big year for charities

Vindlenting Xantippe.

The latest historical character to be vin-

dicated by modern research in Xantippe

who is now discovered to have been a wom-

an driven to desperation by the calm neg

lect of her philosophic husband to provide

for her and his children, while teaching

his fellow-creatures how to be truly good

far as Sperates for male victims is evidently

determined to create havoc all along the

Not Likely.

will be more popular with women

A woman movement which goes back as

one day for the benefit of charity? Or the

prise is confined to newspapers. Why not

silver bullion.

of all kinds.

Philadelphia Press.

Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman.

and it could be coined in unlimited quan

vorite proposition, that the adoption

money purposes as to increase its commer

Matthew Marshall, in New York Sun.

S. H. SPOONER.

prevent them from doing so.

Indianapolis, May 13.

and gave up their lives were the principle

the children who have grown up since the

line of march, but instead of the stars

ago, I stood upon the streets of Selm

Confederate veterans as they formed

remembrance by them.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

ing in the streets is done.

Indianapolis, May 4.

have no fear that the children will have

out in crowds.

them once they became terrified. Moreover,

in a crowd. A slight accident or a mer-

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

of humanity.

to the bicycle-sport, convention, even co-

MRS. R. L. STEVENSON

THE LATE NOVELIST'S WIDOW ARit all depends on the roads." Minor consid-RIVES FROM HER ISLAND HOME. erations, heretofore major ones, such as coolness, view, society, sanitary conditions, and the like, are cast to the winds in the

After Regaining Her Health She Will Fulfill the Last Requests of Her Husband-A Bright Talker.

San Francisco Chronicle "It seems rather odd that I should have come all the way from Samoa to the civilized city of San Francisco to see a fight between two men, who seemed to take a keen delight in hitting each other with

their fists." Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, widow of the celebrated poet and author, whose death robbed modern literature of one of its foremost exponents, turned from the window of her room on the Bush-street side of the Occidental Hotel, yesterday in public parades, but, as a parent, I am afternoon, as she thus described one of her more concerned for the children. 1 am first impressions of the metropolis of the Pacific coast. Her dark eyes were sparkling, her cheeks were dyed with a hue as warm as the island home she had left besion, but the possible impressiveness does not offset the risk. To say nothing of the

"It was such an interesting fight," she added, with a show of animation, "until one of the combatants ran into that building," and she pointed a finger across the street. "Then the other man took up his station in front of the door and stood on guard, as if he were determined never to leave. I could not help being interested." Mrs. Stevenson reached San Francisco from Samoa on the Oceanic line steamshir Mariposa yesterday morning, accompanied by her son, Lloyd Osborne, and her daughter, Mrs. Isabel Strong. She went to the Occidental and was assigned a suit of apartments on the second floor. The porters and bellboys who travelers to their rooms saw little in their appearance to distinguish them from other people, but when a wagon filled with the most unique assortment of South sea luggage that has ever been landed in San Francisco backed up to the entrance later in the day their amazement and curiosity knew no bounds. Instead of trunks and satchels and dressing cases there were metal boxes, huge bundles arranged to be carried with poles, curious looking wooden utensils and parcels of a queer-looking cloth that was liberally adorned with brilliant red feathers. All these things were carried up to Mrs. Stevenson's rooms and piled upon the floor in delightful confusion. A reporter found Mrs. Stevenson in the midst of her South sea possessions at the moment that she was watching the fight on the opposite side of Bush street.

handsome woman, and her short curly hair, that is becoming streaked with gray, frames an intellectual face which is still untouched by the marks of time. Her eyes seem to be jet black, so brilliant is their luster, and they have a kindly, benevolent expression that is in keeping with Mrs. Stevenson's whole appearance. Her forehead is broad and intellectual, her mouth small and firm, indicating that she has a strong will. In stature Mrs. Stevenson is rather below medium height, and her embonpoint was somewhat accontuated yesterday by a loose dressing gown, in which she was endeavoring to wear off the fatigue of her long

Her manner is graceful, her voice soft and musical, and whether sitting or standing she assumes an attitude of repose which would delight an artist. HER HEALTH IMPAIRED.

"Have you come to San Francisco to settle up your husband's estate?" the reporter asked, when Mrs. Stevenson had withdrawn from the Bush-street window. "I have come for my health," was her reply. "My son insisted that I should remain no longer in Samoa, where I seemed to grow worse every day, and he brought me to San Francisco." "Will you remain here or go East?"

"I will remain here three or four months at least. The sea voyage has already done me a lot of good, and I feel better now than for months.

"You will return to Samoa?" "Yes. My home is there; all that I have dear is there. Yes, I will go back." This was said very slowly, but with sad em-"While you are here do you propose to arrange for the publication of your husband's letters and posthumous manu-

"Professor Sidney Colvin, of England, is preparing to do that now in accordance with a wish that Mr. Stevenson once expressed to him. Professor Colvin, who is literary man of ability is now engaged in collecting Mr. Stevenson's letters. I have authorized him to advertise for them." "Will Professor Colvin's work be biographical?

"In a measure, yes. He will follow Ma Stevenson's ideas, which he understands thoroughly, in the preparation of the "Have you received many newspapers containing comments upon Mr. Stevenson's

"Hundreds, I should say, Some of them are very nice; others contained things that were drawn from the imaginations of the writers altogether. I did not see many American newspapers, and I am glad to hear that they treated us generously. During his lifetime Mr. Stevenson entertained a warm love for the United States, and he sometimes felt that he was more appreciated here than anywhere else.

"Did he leave instructions about the disposition of his unpublished manuscripts?" "He was out of health so many years that scarcely a day passed that he did not anticipate the end, and he told me many things. He also kept in close touch with such friends as he desired to perform certain tasks. His death, however, was very sudden and unexpected, for he had enjoyed better health for a longer period than at any time in his life. If he had contemplated leaving special instructions he was thus deprived of the chance of doing so, but we knew what he wanted, and we executed his ante-mortem commands. "Was the interment on the mountain peak

accordance with his desires ON THE SUMMIT OF VAIA. "Yes. Vaia peak, a bold, precipitious, volcanic formation that rises to a height of 1,400 feet, was the final resting place he had selected. Some newspapers, indeed, nearly all of them, named another mountain, but he is at rest on the summit of

"How far is Vala from Mr. Stevenson's "It is on our estate. It rises almost perpendicularly right in front of our house.' "Is it difficult of ascent?" "Very. Only natives accustomed to mountain climbing from their infancy can reach its summit without great labor and exhaustion. Only three white men have accomplished the task, and one of these is still

dangerously ill from the effects of the exhaustion that he suffered. "Was it not a difficult task to carry Mr. Stevenson's roffin up that precipitious "It seemed an impossible task, but forty

resolute and sturdy Samoans accomplished it after a journey that was full of peril. They carried the coffin shoulder high with such consummate skill that they did not shake it once during the trip. They had so arranged for their progress that when one fell-and many did fall-another took his place, so that the march upward did not meet with a single delay. Many white men who knew and loved Mr. Stevenson, set out with the pallbearers, intent upon joining in the simple religious services that were to be conducted on the summit of the mountain before the coffin was lowered into the grave, but only two of their number were successful. One of these has not yet recovered from the terrible exhaustion that overcame him when he had scaled the "Then you have never visited your hus-

band's grave? "Yes: I have."

"You climbed the mountain?"
"I ascended it," was Mrs. Stevenson's reply. "The natives cut out a path for me. They cut steps in the rocks, and, after infinite labor, made it possible for me to ascend to the grave. It was an act of touching devotion to the memory of a beloved friend that deserves to be recorded in history.' "Of course," Mrs. Stevenson went on, "I had to be assisted, but if the path had

not been cut for me it would have been impossible to have reached that height. The day I ascended Vala hundreds of natives went with me. They came from every island of the Samoan group and among them were many celebrated chiefs, who had known and loved Mr. Stevenson during his life. The women brough flowers in such abundance that they were strewn along the side of the mountain from base to summit, and these they threw into the grave. One woman, a devoted creature who had received some kindness from Mr. Stevenson's hand, brought a little tin cross that possessed a value in the eyes of the simple natives far greater than its real intrinsic worth. This cross was not flung into the grave with the flowers and other offerings, but was planted over it, and I did not have the heart to disturb it. The manner in which the cross was offered was very touching.

"is there a monument over the grave"

"Only the monument of rocks reared by

"Did Mr. Stevenson's death cause much sarrow among the islanders? Universal sorrow. Every chief, every man and woman who heard the news seemed to feel that a dear friend had departed. Thousands of them came to view the remains: hundreds brought simple offerings, which they laid on the bier with touching affection. The chiefs brought pieces of mat cloth

the natives and the little tin cross

which is a Samoan's most precious posses-sion. Here is a sample of it." and Mrs. Stevenson walked across the room to a big tin box and took up a piece of brownish cloth of coarse hard texture and held it up for inspection. It was fringed with little red feathers of brilliant hue, but, nevertheless, it looked more like the material that is employed to make bags in this country than anything else the reporter could think of. "I know it looks cheap and common to our eyes," exclaimed Mrs. Stevenson, "but it buys land in Samoa. Age adds to its value, and, therefore, the older it is, the more it is worth.

"What are the red feathers for?" "Without the feathers the cloth would have no value. The feathers are plucke from a bird that is not only rare, but had few such feathers, and, therefore, these possess a tremendous value in the eyes of a native. I remember once I saw two birds in a cage, and, upon examining them closely, I discovered that they each had two very brilliant feathers A day or two later when I saw the bird again the feathers were gone, and I asked a woman what had be-come of them. She told me that she had plucked them to put on a mat. New cloth is not very valuable, for it has no history. but viewed from the standpoint of an Amer-ican, its value would seem to be fabulous."

"Then it must be scarce?"
"Only the chiefs and rich men can afford to own it. A chief who has very little is poor indeed. For my own part I have twenty-six pieces. "Then you are rich from a Samoan stand-

"Not as rich as your American millionaires, but richer than some Samoan chiefs." replied Mrs. Stevenson "When will you take up Mr. Stevenson's posthumous manuscripts When Graham Balfour, a cousin of Mr. Stevenson, reaches San Francisco. He was in China when Mr. Stevenson died and did not hear the news until nearly all the rest of the world knew it. I expect that he will join me here."

"Are there any unfinished stories?" UNFINISHED STORIES. "Yes; there is "Weir of Hermistin," which Mr. Stevenson had only begun. I cannot tell you how much of it he had written, but I do know that he regarded it not only as his most ambitious but his most interesting work, and he believed that it would have more success than any other book he had

written." "Will "Weir of Hermistin" be given to some other writer to complete?" "Mr. Balfour will determine that, for he knows what Mr. Stevenson's wishes were." "Were there any short stories and verses?"

not recall them now. As for short stories there may be some, but what topics they relate to I am unable to say, 'Have you any plans of your own about "I have but I would rather not state

what they are at the present time, because nothing will be done without a full consultation between everybody interested in their Did Mr. Stevenson express any wishes on that score just before he died?

"Not immediately, for he was not expect-ing death. One of the last things he re-ceived was the book of poems of Goss, dedi-cated to the vanished Tusitole, the family name of Mr. Stevenson. It greatly affected Mr. Stevenson. Have you any arrangements to make regarding the settlement of Mr. Stevenson's estate? "No; as in everything, else my husband

left me free from care in that particular. Mr. Baxter, who for years acted as his financial agent, sold his books and poems to publishers and handled his money matters generally, has attended to the ment of the estate. He is now engaged in collecting and assorting the manuscripts that were left and will take or send them to Professor Colvin. "Will your son, Mr. Osborne, take up any part of Mr. Stevenson's unfinished work?" We do not know what he will do, as he

is a very young man. He has a talent for writing, and may develop it as time rolls on. In any event, he will go to London to consult with Professor Colvin. "Will you and your daughter continue to live in the hotel?

'No; we will find a nice quiet flat and so long accustomed to the food and drinks take up our quarters in it, for we have been the island that we would be quite lost f we did not have them. Housekeeping, might add, is our most pressing necessity at this time.

VOYAGE WITH PRINCE JOSEPH. After her simple and eloquent narrative of the story of the last hours of the great novelist who passed away amid the fragrance of the flowers of the south sea islands, which had been his home for so many years, Mrs. Stevenson reverted to her voyage across the Pacific. "It seems to me," she said, "that there is a person in this hotel who is so much more distinguished than I am that all of the reporters would devote their time to interviewing him instead of me.'

"Do you mean Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg?" the reporter asked. "Yes, the Prince." "He was your fellow-passenger?"
"He came on the Mariposa, but I saw him only twice. Once he was pacing the deck, the other time he was asleep in a chair." Mrs. Stevenson smiled as her memory recalled this incident.

"Did the Prince mingle with his fellownassengers? "I can only speak for myself. Whether he mingled with the others or not I cannot say. I suppose a prince can be as charming as other men if he wants to be, but I do not know if Francis Joseph of Battenberg exercised his powers on his fellow-passen-

"Until the last two days it was very Then we encountered a terrif nleasant. gale. The last night we were aboard had to keep the electric light in my stateroom burning so that I could see to dodge the luggage and chairs that were flying I every direction. The arbor bowl which you see up there flew about in an alarmine manner, and I got one or two from its legs. The arbor bowl referred to by Mrs. Stevenson is a huge wooden vessel about a foot deep that stands on four legs. is made of very hard wood, and Mrs. Stevenson says she intends to use it in

brewing Samoan drinks. Resting in the bowl was a typewriter that the great novelist sometimes used to write letters or copy manuscripts. It is the property of Lloyd Osborne, Mrs. Stevenson's son, who brought it from Samoa for work. "Have you the latest photograph of Mr Stevenson?" the Chronicle reporter asked. "I do not think I have it with me," Mrs Stevenson replied. "I did not care to risk carrying those I had across the Pacific, because the photographer who took them

lost his plates in a fire. "Do the natives hold religious ceremonies over Mr. Stevenson's grave; "Yes, they hold Christian services. There s only one native of my acquaintance who openly boasts that he is not regenerated and converted, and he is such an honest willing fellow and such a terror to evildoers that I have left him in possession of my home days at a time."

Mrs. Stevenson's bright eyes twinkled merrily as she paid this high compliment to the unregenerated but trusty savage of

Overwhelmed. She donned her bloomers and away she

While the miles behind her swiftly sped, Soon she was far from the city's grime. Among the fields in the sweet springtime. She soon grew thirsty. Said she: "I think At the next farmhouse I will get a drink." The farmhouse reached, a minute or more, She knocked at the paintless, sunburned The farmer came ere she ceased to knock, He came, he saw-and the awful shock

Benumbed him so he could only say: 'Gee goshalmighty! Now you go 'way." -R. D. Stevenson, in Cincinnati Tribune. In a Woman's Edition.

A most pitiful note was that pinned-not pasted-on the office wall of one of the

Buffalo Courier.

regular department editors of The Courier about two weeks ago. It was an appeal for ald by one of the women who were to take charge and said: "I've got a whole column and a half to write and only two weeks to Cleveland's Occupation.

Kansas City Journal. President Cleveland is going to make a

trip around the world when his term is ended, and is devoting most of his time now to arranging for an enthusiastic reception in England. Inexpected Meeting.

Philadelphia Fress.

The overcoat and the neglige shirt find time to pass the compliments of the season to one another in these variable days.

Quite Searching

Kansas City Journal. As long as it was in our midst the cold wave decided to stop a few days and inspect

our early vegetables.